

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

[No. 19 of 1881.

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 7th May 1881.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Bhárat Shramajíví"	Calcutta	2,100	
2	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	175	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
3	"Sansodhíní"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	2nd May 1881.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....
7	"Bhárat Bandhu"	Ditto	.....
8	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	671	26th April 1881.
9	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
10	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwán	296	3rd May 1881.
11	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	350	1st ditto.
12	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	
13	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rájsháhye	200	4th ditto.
14	"Mediní"	Midnapore	.....	30th April 1881.
15	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	487	29th ditto.
16	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
17	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	25th ditto.
18	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....	24th ditto.
19	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	
20	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	250	28th ditto.
21	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	500	1st May 1881.
22	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	2nd ditto.
23	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	.....	25th and 2nd May 1881.
24	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	4,000	30th April 1881.
25	"Srihatta Prakásh"	Sylhet	440	25th ditto.
26	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Commillah	.....	30th ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>			
27	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Calcutta	700	29th April to 5th May 1881.
28	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	2nd to 6th May 1881.
29	"Samáchár Chandraíká"	Ditto	625	2nd to 7th ditto.
30	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	2nd to 6th ditto.
31	"Prabháti"	Ditto	.....	2nd to 7th ditto.
32	"Samáchár Sudhábarsan"	Ditto	.....
	ENGLISH AND URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
33	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto	365	
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
34	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	500	21st April 1881.
35	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	500	28th ditto.
36	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	200	2nd May 1881.
37	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....	30th April 1881.
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
38	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto	250	29th ditto.
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
39	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....

POLITICAL.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 24th, 1881.

Mulharrao Guicowar.

WE extract the following observations from an article in the *Paridarshak*, of the 24th April, headed "Mulharrao again":—Bent upon the ruin of the Baroda

Prince, the oppressor seized him by his hair. Here was justice and morality trampled under foot by the British Lion. From one end of India to another was this act loudly protested against; the newspapers protested, but in vain. Government did not heed any protests. Mulharrao was deposed from the throne of his ancestors; nay more, he has been ever since his dethronement kept as a prisoner in Madras. An indelible stain has been caused to the fame of the British Government by this act. The memory of this scandalous affair was gradually fading away, and our grief also was being by degrees allayed, when we are again constrained to refer to the painful case of Mulharrao Guicowar. It is well known to our readers that he is now a prisoner in Madras under the surveillance of Dr. Seward. It is needless to say anything about the character of this man, beyond the fact that he was the chief of the unscrupulous gang who conspired with a view to have it proved that the ex-Guicowar had attempted to murder Colonel Phayre. Dr. Seward has begun to fearfully oppress Mulharrao. Now that the lion has been captured, even the dog has become bold enough to harass him. The times are so bad that even a man like Seward, who was his servant, has begun to lord it over the deposed prince of Baroda. It behoves the enlightened Christian Government of Britain to save him and his Ranis from the hardship and indignities to which they are subjected at the hands of Dr. Seward. The latter is totally unfit for the office which he now holds.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 25th, 1881.

Nihilists and representative Government in India.

2. Referring to the assassination of the Russian Czar, and the violent proceedings of the Nihilists having for their object the introduction of a constitutional form of Government in Russia, the

Som Prakash, of the 25th April, makes the following observations:—From the state of affairs in Russia at the present time, our readers may guess whether there is any likelihood of a representative system of Government being easily or in a short time introduced into India. The Czar is absolute in Russia, and his subjects are bound to him by ties of country, race, and creed. He has naturally a sympathy with them, and yet, if in spite of all this the people find they cannot obtain a constitution without resorting to bloodshed, what chance is there that India will soon or without much effort on the part of her people be granted the benefit? They labour under a delusion who are sanguine in this matter. There is great difference between Russia and India. India is a conquered country. Refer to ancient history, and you will find that it was never without much effort that a conquered people could get their wishes carried out, because the conquerors have ever acted just as it pleased them. The enlightened British Government, however, from a notion that natives of India are but children, and with a view to humour them, have conferred upon them many favours. It occasionally appoints one or two individuals Municipal Commissioners and even Members of Legislative Councils. The practice on the part of the conquering race of monopolising all political rights and high appointments in the State is but natural and well-known in all ages. The people of India are constantly heard to complain that the British Government shows an undue partiality to Europeans in almost all matters. In enacting laws they have made one kind for Europeans and another for natives. In the distribution of appointments to the public service, the best offices are reserved for Europeans, while natives are given the inferior posts only. It

is idle for natives of India to complain in this way, because it is but natural for a conquering nation to thus treat a conquered people, although, it must be confessed that, in the case of this country there is one ground of complaint. The evil has been wrought by the teachings of the Bible, and of certain liberal-minded authors, and by the noble proclamations occasionally issued by the Queen of England promising equality of treatment to all her subjects. These raise expectations the realization of which is, however, frustrated by the action of the authorities. A keen sense of disappointment and indignation is naturally the result, but the people labor under a delusion. On the other hand, it is a mistake on the part of the rulers that they occasionally issue proclamations promising equality to all sections of the people. Why do they proclaim a promise which they cannot fulfil? It is these proclamations that do the mischief.

3. Nearly all the vernacular papers have noticed the death of Lord Beaconsfield, and contained short accounts of

Lord Beaconsfield.

his public life and works. We extract the

following observations from an article in the *Navavibhákar*, of the 25th April, on this subject:—The people of India, whose destinies were, up to a very recent date, entrusted in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield, and regulated by him, cannot easily forget him. The news of his illness made them uneasy, and that of his death has heightened this feeling, though it must be admitted that the uneasiness is not at all like that which was caused by the intelligence of Mr. Gladstone's illness. Nor is the sorrow which is experienced probably as intense as that which would have been caused by the death of Mr. Gladstone. The readers of this journal can easily guess what makes this difference. If the highest aim of statesmanship were only the aggrandisement of self, and the highest point of diplomatic skill could be reached by strengthening one's party through the power of winning over men; if the sole cause of the greatness of a political leader lay in a numerical majority of his followers, and the chief qualification of a minister were only the power of augmenting his authority by means of that majority; if enthronement of self-interest in utter disregard of all moral considerations, and in accordance with a tortuous diplomacy, were the course approved by true, holy, and liberal statesmanship; and if heedless of the advice of all liberal politicians, native as well as foreign, in disregard of the interests of peace and progress, blind to the loss of blood and treasure, and deaf to the dolorous outcries of millions of men, one could follow a line of tortuous policy chosen by himself, and yet obtain the credit of being a courageous politician, then would the late Hebrew Minister be entitled to take the foremost position among all statesmen, living or dead. But how could one grant him this honor, or place him in the same rank with Pitt and Palmerston?

4. The same paper refers to Sir Richard Temple's recent speech in

Sir Richard Temple in Manchester.

Manchester on Indian affairs, and remarks that it is full of incorrect statements and

misrepresentation. By representing India as a wealthy country, he is doing considerable injury to its people. His speech was evidently intended to be a means of gaining the good will of the merchants of Lancashire. The Editor, in conclusion, exhorts Sir Richard not to seek to throw obstacles in the path of the people's advancement—a people on whose money he has fattened himself.

5. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 26th April, describes the hardship to which the ex-Guicowar of Baroda is subjected

at the hands of his jailor, Mr. Seward, and asks

Lord Ripon to take the case of this prince into his favorable consideration.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 25th, 1881.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

BHÁRAT MIHIR,
April 26th, 1881.

SÁDHARANI,
May 1st, 1881.

6. The *Sádháraní*, of the 1st May, writing on the same subject, remarks that Mulharrao deserves a better treatment.

Mulharrao Guicowar,

Why is he subjected to so much indignity and

hardship at the hands of Dr. Seward? When, in spite of the judgment pronounced in his case by the Judges, he was dethroned and directed to be kept as a prisoner in Madras, the expectation was that he would at least be treated like Wajid Ali Shah. This has not been the case. The people of India were gradually forgetting the blunder committed by Lord Northbrook in this matter. Why does Government by its hard treatment of Mulharrao now seek to revive the memory of the injustice that has been done to him? Why does it offer an insult to humanity by, as it were, kicking a corpse which awaits interment? It is to be hoped Government will make a searching enquiry into the truth of the allegations contained in Dr. Kavannagh's report, and prove, by awarding punishment where it is due, that the British Lion never sullies its reputation by gratuitously insulting one whom it has already injured.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 2nd, 1881.

7. In an article headed "Baroda," which he promises to continue, the Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 2nd May, remarks that, by the deposition of

Mulharrao Guicowar for the fault which was laid at his door, Government violated the treaty which Lord Canning had made with him, and trampled under foot the usages and manners of Hindoo society. Still, it would have been something if his heir, or the heir next to him, had been selected to ascend the throne. This was, however, not done, and the widow of Khundah Rao, who had during the mutiny rendered signal services to the British Government, was authorized to adopt a son, this last being raised to the guddee. Thus did the British Government show its generosity at the expense of another person. A consideration of all these facts, and of the miserable condition to which Mulharrao has been reduced, leads to the conclusion that the fair fame of the British Government has been tarnished in this Baroda affair.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 24th, 1881.

8. The *Paridarshak*, of the 24th April, expresses his gratitude to Sir

Ashley Eden for his recent resolution on the subject of training a body of compounders, and his laying down provisions in the new

Calcutta Municipal Act for the employment of qualified compounders in the dispensaries in the metropolis. The matter is of pressing importance. It is to be hoped that similar arrangements should be made for the benefit of the inhabitants in the mofussil, who are obliged to place themselves under the treatment of quacks.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 25th, 1881.

9. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 25th April, refers to the hardship caused to the ryots of the Khas Mehal Puncannon-

gram in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs by the delay in the Collectorate of that district

in registering their lands under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. The parties have danced attendance at Alipore for days successively without success. The officer entrusted with this task is putting them to almost infinite trouble by calling for documents and papers showing possession, which most of them have not got. The fact is, the great majority of these men can only show long possession; that is all the document they have. The Editor observes that the ryots on a zemindar's estate are free from many troubles to which the tenantry in Khas Mehals are subject.

10. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 26th April, is exceedingly grateful to Sir Ashley Eden for his noble resolve to hold in Calcutta an exhibition of Indian Art manufactures.

Exhibition of Indian Art manufactures. It is devoutly to be hoped that the movement will be productive of lasting benefit, and prove to be a means of saving Indian art from the decadence which has already set in.

BHÁRAT MIHIR,
April 26th, 1881.

11. We make the following extracts from another article in the same paper :—We look upon the Excise Department as the reproach of British rule. It is of

The reproach of British rule. course idle to expect that it will ever be abolished; but its gradual development has really filled us with alarm. The development of the excise revenue is but another name for the weakening of society. The conclusions arrived at in this matter by the Government of Bengal are really amusing. That Government is of opinion that the expansion of the excise revenue keeps pace with the advancement of the people in material prosperity; and in support of this view it has collected proofs from the several Divisional Commissioners in the mofussil. What is to be wondered at is that no Commissioner has yet been found clever enough to lay down the principle that society will never prosper until the Excise Department has attained an improved status. Any theory whatever would become the lips of a big man, and there is nothing which is impossible with the science of logic. Under the terms of the contract made with the Government of India, Bengal is obliged to pay it a sum from the excise revenue which must be every year larger than what was paid in the preceding year by one lakh of rupees. This arrangement has now gone on for the last three years. During this period, the expenditure on the Excise Department has been reduced. Sir Ashley Eden would have been really entitled to the gratitude of the people if any other department of Government had been equally well administered. As it is, the development of the excise revenue is a matter which cannot be received with gratification by any sane person. One of the baneful results of the contract, also, to which the Government of Bengal has made itself a party, will be that, regardless of consequences, it will strive by every means in its power to secure an increased income from excise. As a case in point, the introduction of the outstill system may be mentioned. It has made spirituous liquors more easily accessible to the people than it ever was before.

BHÁRAT MIHIR.

12. The same paper would impress upon Mr. Stokes the desirability of repealing section 640 of the Civil Procedure Code, under which it has been ruled by the

Section 640 of the Civil Procedure Code. High Court, in a recent case, that a Hindu *purdanashin* female is liable to arrest and imprisonment in the jail. The matter has created great indignation in the native community.

BHÁRAT MIHIR.

13. Referring to the recommendations of the Commission appointed to consider the question of reducing Civil Court establishments, and the action of the local Government in connection therewith,

Revision of Civil Court establishments. the *Tripurá Vártáváha*, of the 30th April, observes that the amalgamation of the Copyists' Department with that of the Nazir has resulted in much inconvenience to suitors. Copies are not got ready in time, whilst, owing to the increase of work in the nazir's office, decree-holders find it hard to execute decrees by seizing the person of the judgment-debtor or his property. The latter always takes advantage of the delay thus caused by keeping himself out of the reach of the peons of the court, or, in the case of moveable property, by securing its removal.

TRIPURA VÁRTÁVÁHA,
April 30th, 1881.

MEDINI,
April 30th, 1881.

14. The *Medini*, of the 30th April, regrets to notice that in its article on Mr. Price, contained in its issue of the 23rd idem, there were certain trivial inaccuracies of statement, and the Editor

hastens to rectify them. One of the accused was sentenced to *two* months' imprisonment, and not *one* month's as stated therein. (See paragraph 17 of our last Report).

MEDINI.

15. The same paper publishes an account of a case in which Ram Doyal Ghosh, a well-to-do ryot of the Bagri pergannah, was the plaintiff, and R. Watson & Company the defendants; and the Editor observes that the tenantry in these parts are being extremely harassed by the latter.

R. Watson & Co. *versus* Ram Doyal Ghosh.

16. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 1st May, expresses his gratitude to Indian Art manufactures.

Sir Ashley Eden for his proposing to hold an exhibition of Indian Art manufactures in

Calcutta. Such encouragement of native art on the part of the highest officials in the land is indispensably necessary to save it from decline.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 1st, 1881.

SOM PRAKASH,
May 2nd, 1881.

17. The *Som Prakash*, of the 2nd May, observes with regret that all the labors of the Committees and Commissions which have been from time to time

appointed to consider the best means of improving the finances of India have been thrown away, and that nothing practical has come of them. The result can never be otherwise. The finances of the Indian Government will never reach a prosperous condition until extensive reduction is made of the expenditure on the Army. Why does Government shrink from the task? Does it still labor under a dread of Russia? Russia is now busy with her own affairs; the doings of the Nihilists have furnished the new Czar with so much work, and the British Government, too, watches his movements so attentively, that he can ill afford to cast his eyes upon India. This is clearly shewn by his recall of General Skobeleff from Central Asia. Even if a Russian invasion of India were an event within the range of probability, the utmost that Government would be justified in doing would be to increase military expenditure only when that event came to pass.

SOM PRAKASH.

18. The same paper dwells at length on the inequitable character of the contribution made by the Government of India from the public funds towards the

A State Church in India. support of a State Church in India. The application for this purpose of the revenue derived from people who do not profess Christianity is open to serious objection. It behoves the Government of Lord Ripon to take up the matter for consideration.

SABACHAR,
May 2nd, 1881.

19. The *Sabachar*, of the 2nd May, publishes a summary of the article on Mr. Price, and of the petition made by certain ryots of Garbeta to the Lieutenant-

Governor as contained in the *Medini* newspaper, and asks His Honor to direct enquiries to be made into the truth of their allegations. It is notorious that Magisterial officers are almost always found mixed up with the doings of the indigo planters. Is it not strange that no such complaints ever came from Midnapore when Mr. Harrison was Magistrate there? Watson and Company, as well as the ryots of the Bagri pergannah, were then in existence as they are to-day.

SABACHAR

20. In two articles on Sir Richard Temple, the same paper comments on the character of the late Governor of

Sir Richard Temple on India. Bombay and his recent speech in Manchester.

The Editor regards him as a man who, by all his public acts in India, shewed

himself to be utterly devoid of any moral principle, and to be only swayed by considerations of self-interest. It was therefore no wonder that in his eagerness to humour the merchants of Lancashire, he should have indulged in statements regarding the material condition of the people of India, the wisdom of repealing the cotton duties, and imposing direct taxes, which are far wide of the truth.

21. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 2nd May, remarks that it was observed by the great German poet

Mr. Price. Goethe that the *Abhijñan Śakuntal* of

Kalidas is a production of the human mind, which combines in itself all the beauty and grace of nature. Similarly, the Indian Civilians may be styled a class of men who furnish instances of all the worst passions of the human heart carried to morbid excess. It is doubtful whether any persons in any other country, be they Emperors or Kings, possess so much irresponsible power. Mr. Price, of Midnapore, is not far from earning immortality. The case published in the *Meaini* is then given.

22. The *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 28th April, notices a fearful outbreak of cholera in the northern parts of

Cholera in Rungpore.

the district of Rungpore. The mortality is

very heavy. Government is asked to send medical aid without delay.

ANANDA BAZAR
Patrika,
May 2nd, 1881.

RUNGPORR DIK
PRAKASH,
April 28th, 1881.

EDUCATION.

23. Adverting to the maltreatment of a native student of the Engineering College at Sibpore by its European Superintendent, and the consequent dissatisfaction among the pupils, the *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 30th April,

asks His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to attend to the affairs of this institution. All the trouble and expense which have been incurred in the establishment of this College will be to no purpose until its affairs are placed on a satisfactory footing.

24. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 1st May, remarks, in reference to the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor

Classes for midwives.

for the training of a few Eurasian females as midwives, that it behoves His Honor to make such arrangements in this connection as might result in the formation of a body of qualified midwives whose services could be availed of by all sections of the community. As it is, Europeans will be the only gainers by the measure.

25. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 2nd May, directs

Agriculture, a subject to be taught in the Primary schools.

the attention of Government to the desirability of teaching the elements of agriculture

as contained in Babu Kalimay Ghatak's work, entitled the *Krishi Shikshá*, to pupils in the Primray schools, which are mostly attended by sons of agriculturists. This book is well adapted for use in these schools, and has been selected for this purpose by Mr. Taylor, Magistrate of Nuddea.

26. The same paper is exceedingly gratified at reading the reply

Recent deputation to Lord Hartington.

given by the Secretary of State to the deputation which recently waited upon him on the

subject of elementary education in India. It appears the members of the deputation do not view the spread of high education among the people of this country with favor. This attitude is commonly noticed at the present time, but nothing could be more unwise. The Editor is not opposed to primary education; what he cannot approve of is its development at the expense of high collegiate education.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 30th, 1881.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 1st, 1881.

SOM PRAKASH,
May 2nd, 1881.

SOM PRAKASH.

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